TO IMPROVE THE CANALS.

COMMERCE CONVENTION PASSES IM-PORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

CIVIL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION FAVORED

-PLANS TO PLACE CONTROL OF FORESTS UNDER ONE HEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Utica, N. Y., Oct. 11 .- The State Commerce Convention passed resolutions to-day reciting the prescient condition of the canal system of the State, calling attention to the growing competition of the canals of Canada with those of this State, and concluding with a declaration in favor of the further improvement of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals. With these resolutions was coupled afterward one approving of the application Civil Service to the canal service of the State. Finally another resolution of importance was passed favoring the centring of executive resp bility for the care of the forests of the State by intrusting to only one State officer their guardian

When the convention met this morning Abraham Abraham, of the Borough of Brooklyn, read a paper in which he suggested that steps be taken to increase the prosperity of the State by having great expositions of the State's industries in New-

B. Thurber, of New-York, commended Mr. Abraham's suggestion and moved that it be embodied in a memorial to the Legislature. He added that Buffalo was to have a Pan-American Exposition in 1901. This would be a fitting start to the enterprise of great State expositions suggested by Mr. Abraham.

Dr. S. A. Robinson, of Staten Island, unrolled a map of that island and gave arguments to show that it would be the cheapest place at which

to ship and receive freight from Europe. STATEN ISLAND'S ADVANTAGES.

Cornelius G. Kolff, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Staten Island, said that in his opinion the manufacturers of the Mohawk Valley would be as much interested in the development of New-York Harbor as the merchants of New-York itself. Staten Island people did not come to the conven tion asking money, but they did ask that when they should come to the Legislature and ask for per-mission to issue bonds for the improvement of Staten Island's waterfront the canal men of the State would aid them.

R. Francis Bacon, of New-York, read a paper on the Harlem River canal. He argued that if this canal were properly improved canal boats could run through it to the East River and Long Island Sound, where warehouses and elevators could be erected.

John D. Kernan, of Utica, then replied to John Platt's argument of yesterday, that the canals were a hindrance to the commerce of the State.
"If the canals are improved," said Mr. Kernan, "If they are modernized, they possibly can compete successfully with the railroads. We never have yet tried it. I know that water transportation is usually the cheapest. If the Eric Canal should be abandoned, in three months the railroads would combine on certain higher rates, and God help the people! No, the canal is the people's regulator of railroad charges. This great waterway protects the people against the abuses of railway consolida-

MOVEMENT TO AID CANALS.

Ex-Senator George B. Sloan, chairman of the Committee on Canais, presented resolutions favor-ing the improvement of the State's canals. These important resolutions are given below:

Whereas. The commercial supremacy and the prosperity of the city and State of New-York were created by conditions of traffic which were developed by the Eric. Oswego and Champiain canals, and that from their inception these waterways have been efficient factors in preserving such pros-

have been efficient factors in preserving such prosperity and supremacy, and
Whereas, The neglect in maintaining these canals
in suitable condition and the inefficient methods of
transportation employed thereon have resulted in
the decline of their efficiency and relative usefulness, so that they have become less important factors in controlling freight rates from the West to
the Atlantic seaboard than formerly, principally because the same intelligence that has brought about
the great development of the railroad systems,
thereby increasing their efficiency and cheapness of
service, has not been brought to the canal systems, and

thereby increasing their emicracy and cheapiness of service, has not been brought to the canal systems, and
Whereas, The Dominion of Canada, recognizing the power and inducace of sufficient waterways in determining the course of traffic, has enlarged the canal connecting the Great Lakes with Montreal and is contemplating the construction of a canal connecting Lake Huron directly with the St. Lawrence River, and thereby has increased the importance of Montreal and other Canadian scapors in such a way as to seriously threaten the trade of American ports.

Resolved, That the Eric, Oswego and Champiain canals ought to be materially improved to maintain

Resolved. That the Erie, oswess can be ought to be materially improved to maintain the commercial supremacy of the State, thereby promoting the prosperity of its people, and Resolved. That the outlay in making such improvement would be a wise investment of money for the people of the State. With due regard, however, to public economy, we believe that the however, to public economy, we believe that the policy of the State should be on the line of improving the canals to secure the greatest benefit from the disbursement made in the shortest time. The improvements must be progressive and calculated to attain a definite object, and so made that each step will be complete in itself and give immediate benefits to commerce.

Assemblyman Hill, of Buffalo, supported the

Henry B. Herbert, of the Produce Exchange of New-York, argued that an effort should be made to come to an agreement with the owners of the

terminals to see if they would not lower their canal charges "New-York," he said, "is threat-ened with a loss of its commerce, and so is Buf-falo, and I tell you that the members of the Produce Exchange of New-York feel sad as they see the commerce of New-York going to other ports because it is cheaper to send goods or grain to Europe by those ports."

MR. PLATT OPPOSES RESOLUTION.

John I. Platt opposed the canal improvement resolution. In his opinion the canals should be abandoned. Certainly it was risky to expend \$24.-000,000 in the hope of putting the canals in a condi-tion to meet the competition of the railroads. Why should \$24,000,000 be paid in canal improvements when the Legislature could compel the reduction of freight transportation rates by passing an act reducing railroad rates?

George H. Raymond and Assemblyman Hill, of Buffalo, made speeches in favor of the resolution declaring in favor of the enlargement of the canals. The canals, the latter said, had paid into the State Treasury many millions more than had been paid out upon them. In the last nine days over eight million bushels of grain had arrived at Buffalo. The transportation of this to New-York would cost Was it not well that citizens of this State book. Was it not well that citizens of this State should have this money?

John D. Kernan added that the Legislature had never been able to compel railroads to carry freight never been able to compel railroads to carry freight.

at as cheap a rate as they could. Mr. Kernan said that he did not believe in such a tyrannical interference with the business affairs of railroads. "The only safe and sure regulator of railroad rates," said Mr. Kernan, "is the canal, and we ought to preserve it." (Applause.) The resolution in favor of the enlargement of the

canals was then adopted by a vote of 54 to 2. Benjamin D. Gilbert, secretary of the Utica Dairy Board of Trade, spoke in favor of the passage of a resolution declaring that the New-York Central Railroad should supply to the cheese makers of Central New-York refrigerated cars, and also a resolution in favor of a reduction in ocean freight rates for cheese. There had been a tremendous shrinkage of late years in the amount of American

The convention then passed the following resolu-

Resolved. That the proper development of the commercial advantages of Staten Island, New-York, being at the Atlantic gateway of the Empire State, is necessary for the growth of the commerce of the State of New-York.

MORE RAILWAY TERMINALS URGED.

John I. Platt argued that the efforts of the State ought also to be directed toward increasing the terminals of railroads in New-York and Brooklyn, and toward stopping the discrimination of railroads against New-York.

F. B. Thurher, of New-York, read a paper on "Taxation as Affecting Commerce and Manufacturers." He said the tax laws were a patchwork which badly needed reformation. There was no weakon why goods manufactured in other States whould escape taxation and the goods manufactbured in this State should be taxed. The manu-dactured goods of this State should therefore be exempted from taxation. The tax on the organ-dization of corporations should also be lessened. The taxation of banks and of trust companies should be equalized.

The convention then adopted several resolutions.

Resolved. That we heartly approve the applica-rtion of the Civil Service rules to the conduct of the canal system of this State.

This was adopted unanimously, and so, also, was the following: Whereas, Upon the preservation of our State

forests depend the watersheds and natural watercourses of the State, and upon these depends the
water supply for our rivers and canals; and,
Whereas, Our canals and rivers depend upon the
preservation of our forests, and our commerce depreservation of our forests, and our commerce
from destruction, and that the spirit and letter of
the provisions of the State Constitution relating
thereto shall be enforced:

Resolved, That this convention is of the opinion
Resolved, That this convention is of the opinion
Attain individual responsibility and individual acthat individual responsibility and individual actountability in all executive departments of the
State Government is productive of the best results,
and believing that no reason exists why that prinand, believing that no reason exists why that prinand, believing that no reason exists why that prinand, believing that no reason exists why that prinand believing that the spirit and letter of No. 189 West Eightleth-st., and

J. W. Hertz, of No. 7 First-st., were yesterday
summoned before District Attorney George W.

Davison, of Queens Borough, in Long Is

One of the most necessary improvements to the present canal system, all the speakers at the convention have said, is that terminals should be provided. The convention therefore passed by a unanmous vote the following resolution:

imous vote the following resolution:

Resolved. That the people of the State of New-York, having provided a free waterway across the State, connecting the great chain of lakes and all the vast regions tributary thereto with the Atlantic at its greatest harbor, the Bay of New-York, are entitled to the provision of the most ample terminals therefor.

Further. That the Dock Department of the City of New-York be requested to encourage in every way the most ample accommodation for package and other freight for transmission by canal, and, Resolved. That the Superintendent of Public Works and the Canal Board be requested to facilitate the creation of canal terminals in the Eric Rasin, Buffalo, in which location the State owns property admirably adapted for the same, and thereby encourage the expenditure of private capital to make a point of free contact, or free transfer storage between the vast lake marine on the one hand and canal craft on the other; all of which this convention believes to be absolutely essential to a restoration of prosperity to the canals of the State.

Speeches were made on taxation at the State

Speeches were made on taxation at the State Commerce Convention to-night by Lawson Purdy and G. Walde Smith, both of New-York. The convention passed resolutions in favor of the

Pan-American Exhibition and of a permanent commercial exhibition in New-York.

The following resolution proposed by the Com mittee on Taxation was also adopted:

mittee on Taxation was also adopted:

Resolved, That the great disparity in the taxation of barks and trust companies shrould be equalized. That the driving of thousands of millions of New-York capital to other States to incorporate, this State thereby losing millions of dollars in revenue, is an absurdity which cannot be too soon remedied by making our tax laws and regulations affecting industrial corporations at least as favorable as those of New-Jersey.

That as soon as possible all capital engaged in production and trade should be exempt from taxation, to the end that our manufactories may be developed, our labor kept fully employed and a home market created for our farm products.

That inequality in the assessment of real estate is a serious obstruction to trade and commerce, and that to remedy this evil this convention adopts the recommendation made again and again by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, to the effect that in assessing real estate the value of the land and of the improvements thereon should be separately stated, as has been done for many years in the city of Buffalo, and in several neighboring States;

That we believe the system under which the

the city of Buffalo, and in several neighboring States;
That we believe the system under which the State provides so large a part of its revenue from the taxation of corporations, inheritances and the sale of liquor, should be enlarged by further special taxes until the whole amount required is produced;
That, inasmuch as the attempt to directly assess and tax personal property has never been able to reach more than a very small proportion of it, and has produced great inequality and injustice in the taxation of that which has been reached, it is our opinion that it would be better to entirely exempt such personal property from direct taxation, leaving real estate, without any increased burden, to be taxed for local purposes only.

The convention then finally adjourned. Another State Commerce Convention will probably be held next year.

ABUSES AT THE HUDSON HOME SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS AT THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN BOARD OF MANAGERS CRITICISES ACTIONS

OF FORMER OFFICIALS-MEASURES

TAKEN TO BRING ABOUT A CHANGE.

Albany, Oct. 11 .- The State Board of Charities today received the report of the Board of Managers of the Hudson House of Refuge for Women, which was adopted before the recent outbreak of the inmates at that institution. It says in part:

The institution was opened in 1887. Almost from the irst it was subjected to critteism by your hongable Board. Your report for 1880 called attention o certain faults and scarcely a year after that id your reports fall to criticise the lack of distipline and order.

to certain faults and scarcely a year after that did your reports fail to criticise the lack of discipline and order.

We are of the opinion that recently laxness of discipline and looseness of administration have been radical defects found throughout the institution, and exemplified by the conduct of officers, as well as of inmates.

The managers take the five guards—three of whom are on duty at night—to task for lax discipline. They are charged with coming on duty after the nominal hour of change, of failing to make entries in the record book when they reported for duty, which book disappeared on February 14, 1809, and was lost until April 6. Similar lax discipline has been found among other officers.

Officers in the administration building staying in town until late in the evening kept the inmates who acted as the personal attendants up until their return, leaving them in their own rooms. Immates were kept up beyond the inmates' retiring hour to do manicuring and other personal work, sewing and embroidery for officers. One of the escapel girls had been intrusted with the locking of the outer doors of the administration building, with no test to ascertain if the doors were actually locked. Wine kept in an officer's rooms to be used in cooking was used by the inmates. Privileges were granted some inmates as personal favors, causing jealousy on the part of the others, while the use of inmates as assistant disciplinary officers stirred up against them hatred. The inspection of the various buildings by the superintendent and general supervisor was very insufficient. We found buildings inexcusably dirty; we found immates trying to rid themselves of bedbuss by pounding the springs of their beds with hairbrushes. Keys not in use were left in drawers easily opened by the inmates, and one escape from the prison last winter was directly due to this.

In dwelling on the subject of punishment, the report says there is no justification for the use of cor-

In dwelling on the subject of punishment, the re-port says there is no justification for the use of cor-poral punishment as it has been administered at Hudson, and against which the State Board has ex pressed itself most emphatically. The records of punishment are attacked on the grounds of inacbe strapped chose to be confined closely to her room on low diet for one month, including Christmas. The general supervisor admitted strapping girls of their own accord in the absence of the superintendonly five months old. The report adds:

ent, and strapped a young mother, whose haby was only five months old. The report adds:

The general system of treatment seems ill-advised. In the first place it has been unfortunate to place newly arrived inmates almost at once in the general prison population, where they were brought in contact with the worst element and learned all the evil tradition of the place most easily and quickly. The most serious evil has been the lack of proper classification. Closely connected with the classification and promotion is parole—the final promotion. The general rule is said to have been to parole in about two and a half years. Such a uniform period for all overlooks the important incentive present when parole is dependent upon continued good conduct. Some of the worst girls have been to idd that parole would be given them providing a certain number of months were passed satisfactorily, but this is not parole in its best sense, for it was a privilege granted a few who had not earned a high grade by continued good conduct. We have found excellent girls who have been in the institution a long time. We had cases of girls with poor records presented by the recent superintendent for parole. The investigation of homes to which inmates have been sent was superficial. In one case presented to us at the July meeting for parole the only voucher for the alleyed sister and brother to whom the girl was to be paroled was that they were dressed well and talked well.

Further, there seems to be a feeling prevalent among the inmates of discouragement, slackness and impertinence which will be difficult to overcome. It is, however, earnestly hoped that, with a superintendent and other officers of strong personality, devoted to the work. An earnest, hopeful, willing spirit will be developed. We have prohibited corporal puntshment and ordered the cessation of all work in violation of the State Constitution, and have prohibited the bringting of alcoholic liquors into the physician.

A. S. BARKER BECOMES A REAR ADMIRAL.

PROMOTIONS FOLLOWING THE RETIREMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL HOWISON.

Washington, Oct. II.—The retirement of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison has resulted in the promotion of Captain A. S. Barker, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, to be reat admiral; Commander Edward P. Strong, to be captain, Lieutenant Commander J. B. Hriggs, to be commander; Lieutenant R. T. Mullikan, to be lieutenant commander, and Lieutenant (junior grade) J. H. Rowen, to be lieutenant (junior grade) J. H. Rowen, to be lieutenant (junior grade) J. H. Rowen, and his retirement advances Rear Admiral Schley from No. 9 to No. 8, and Rear Admiral Sampson from No. 11 to No. 16, placing him at the head of the list of junior rear admirals. Washington, Oct. 11.-The retirement of Rear Ad-

PROGRESS OF YELLOW FEVER.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 11.-There were eighteen new cases of yellow fever reported in the last twenty-four hours. Dr. McAdam, of the Marine Hospital Service, is critically ill, and his attending physi-cians have little hope of his recovery.

Brown. They told the District Attorney they not know either of the men, and both declared the signatures forgeries of their names. Mr. Hertz said that he did not take title to his First-st. property until September 6, while the bail

bond was made out on August 28. Mr. Robert stated that he never went on any person's bond in his life. There was no attempt to copy the signature of either man as when both Mr Hertz and Mr Rob-

ert wrote their names for the District Attorney it was readily seen that the names signed to the ball honds were forgeries. Mr. Davison had Payton Noble, the clerk of the Municipal Police Court, who drew up the bond on September 6 last, appear before him, but he falled

to identify either Mr. Hertz or Mr. Robert as the

John Pomerov and Samuel Brown were arrested at Rockaway Beach on July 17 last charged with robbing William D. Davis, a saloonkeeper, of Paterson, N. J., of \$200 in a room of a hotel at Rockaway Beach. The men were arraigned before Magistrate Healy, at Far Rockaway, and committed to the action of the Grand Jury in default of \$2,000

The September Grand Jury returned a true bill indicting both men for grand larceny in the first degree. District Attorney Davison ordered the Sheriff to produce the men to plead, but was surprised earn that they were out on ball. He then sent

for the bondsmen.

Mr. Davison started an investigation as to how the men got out on bail, and learned that on August 28 Judge Healy in Long Island City, Issued an order on the Sheriff to produce both Pomeroy and Brown before him, and admitted them to bail. Neither Magistrate Healy nor Noble, the clerk, could be seen last night in regard to the matter.

DR. POTTER ASKS HEAVY DAMAGES

HE SUES THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SO-CIETY FOR \$100,000 ON ACCOUNT OF HIS EVICTION FROM THE TAB-FRNACLE IN SECOND-AVE.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who attained no toriety by resisting eviction from the Baptist Tab-ernacle, at No. 162 Second-ave., in 1997, and who later asserted that he had been shot at while in his home in Long Island City, and was recently sued for divorce by his wife, was plaintiff yester day in the Queens County Supreme Court, Justice Jenks sitting, in an action in which he asks \$100,000 damages. The damages are asked from the New Vork City Baptist Missionary Society for alleged assault and damages resulting from his eviction Dr. Potter was pastor of the Tabernacle in Sec-ond-ave, in 1896 when the society foreclosed a mortgage on the property. The church was closed after the foreclosure, but Dr. Potter barricaded himself and his family in the apartments in the upper story of the rectory, and for twenty days withstood a He was ousted on March 3, 1897. The maner of his going, and the fact that he had to go. he claims, resulted in harm to him, and he assess

s damages at \$100,000. Severyn B. Sharpe, of Manhattan, appeared for Dr. Potter and John E. Parsons, of Manhattan, for the Society.

it is said that John D. Rockefeller will be one of the witnesses called in the trial of the case.

Dr. Potter was the principal witness yesterday, and told in detail the story of his eviction. The case went over until this morning, with Dr. Potter still on the witness stand.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ELECTION DUTY. John H. Coyne, First Deputy Attorney General the State of New-York, who has been authorized by Attorney General Davies to visit to investigate the charges of fraud made by John C. Sheehan in the IXth Assembly District at the time of the recent election, is now in the city, and has been in consultation with State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh. Besides examining into the charges of fraud to ascertain whether enough evidence has been adduced to warrant the calling of a special term of the Supreme Court he will assist Mr. McCullagh in the prosecution of any cases of fraud that may arise out of the elections.

SUNDAY QUESTION DISCUSSED.

TOPIC BEFORE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS-THOSE TO WHOM SUNDAY IS

was the topic for the second day's session of the nineteenth Protestant Episcopal Church Congress of Omaha, and the Rev. Henry Tatlock, of Ann Arbor, Mich., opened the discussion with formal

Rev. Ernst M. Stires, of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Beverly E. Warner, of New-Orleans, led in the Dr. Warner said, in part:

Dr. Warner said, in part:

There are three classes in our modern civilization to whom Sanday observance is of the profoundest importance. First, the workingman, whether in the mill, the shep, the flebil or the factory. The working people are often teil by agitators that the Church, in her insistence upon Sanday observance, is their enemy. There could hardly be a more audicious falsehood. The Church insists just as strengly for one day of rest for the man who spends it on his bleyele, on the golf links, in a saloon or in a field as for the man who goes to church and reads the Sanday newspaper, or lounges after church hours in his club for a quiet game. So far as the Church can influence Sunday legislation at all, it is to maintain the rights of the weaker minority to a day upon which no one can legally lay the hand of authority. Sunday legislation in the past may have been good or bad, wise or foolish—usually it is both—but Sunday legislation of some sort is the only barrier against a secularism that will in time make our working men and women victims of an intolerable slavery. But legislation as to how people shall use the day is quite another thing. We may exhort and teach and instruct, but we may not command. How to "keep Sunday" is a question for the Individual conscience.

The second class, to whom, as it seems to me,

quite another thing. We may exhort and teach and instruct, but we may not command. How to "keep Sunday" is a question for the individual conscience.

The second class, to whom, as it seems to me, Sunday legislation is of the last importance, is that large and eminently respectable part of the community who worship God, as they say, in the woods and neids, on the bicycle, in the goul links—who, in a word, give the whole day up to amusements. They have fair and specious standing ground. There are many good men who spend their Sundays as though their were no such thing as a church in existence. In many individual cases it is very difficult not to admit their argument. But to them we may say. Suppose there were no churches in existence. You would be oblined at the same time to eliminate Christian civilization. History is our warrant for claiming that religion, its practice, its ideals, and through its institutions, has given us the civilization we enjoy. If it is valuable to men, men are bound to maintain it in one way or another. The Turk, the infidel, agnostic, heretic, has the same privilege as the Christian under the Christian civilization. It behoves him, as one who receives its benefits, to acknowledge responsibilities. One of these is the maintenance of an institution and a day which have done so much for the best life of the world and are the only organized good against the mass of erganized evil. I do not mean to say that a man should not take any recreation he pleases on Sunday which his legitimate on any other day of the week. Indeed, I think that for people who toll Sunday ought to be a recreation day, but in a way that will hould up manhood and womanhood, and ennoble, not debauch, a community.

The third class interested in Sunday observance is composed of those who believe and call themselves Christians. That there is a laxity from Puritan methods of Sunday keeping is acknowledged, and by some of us with great loy. The painful rigidity of a mechanical observance of twenty-four hours is mercifully rela

of the Municipal Assembly authorizing the issue of \$2,000,000 bonds for street paving purposes.

COLOMBIA SEEKING A LOAN.

SHE WANTS TO BORROW NEARLY \$15,000,000 TO REDEEM PAPER MONEY IN SILVER. Washington, Oct. 11.-United States Minister Hart has informed the State Department that the 'olombian Government is about to seek a loan of

\$14,599,500 in order to redeem its paper money in silver. The guarantee offered includes the rem of the emeraid mines, the match monopoly and c tain sums annually due from the Panama Ca Company. A National bank has also been established. The efforts of the Republic of Colombia to bor ow money with which to bolster up the national treasury come at a time when the finances of the country are probably at the lowest ebb they have ever reached. Owing to the low price of coffee and the exceedingly high rate of exchange, Colom-

bia has been reduced to the most critical state in

its history. This condition has been aggravated by an almost general distrust of the Government.

and only the inability of the Liberal party to distribute arms among its supporters has prevented the outbreak of a serious revolution The rate of exchange is usually higher in the terior than on the coast. ities of Barranquilla and Cartagens one dollar n American gold brought \$3.20 in Colombian money. An American tourist who sold gold at this exchange secured \$3.70 less than three months later in Bogota, the national capital. Travellers returning recently from Colombia report that American gold is now bringing anywhere from \$5.25 to \$6. So serious did the condition become that the merchants of Bogota held a meeting and decided

to order no more goods from abroad and to buy no more drafts for six months. Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, who perished in the destruction of the steamer Montoya on Magdalena River about three weeks ago, was called home to take the portfolio of Secretary of Treasury. When he reached Bogota and learned of the wretched condition of the national finances he asked to be relieved of the office, and President San Clemente appointed him Minister to

Ecuador. The guarantee offered for the loan is regarded as of considerable value. The Muzo emerald mines are the most famous in the world. They are about seventy-five miles from Bogota and were discovered in 153s. Mining began in 156s, and so great was the output of fine stones that they ceased to be rare. They have been continuously worked since operations began, and although no record exists of the quantity or value of the stones produced the mines have made fortunes for many generations of lessees. The mines are now operated by a French company, which insists that for the last year or so it has found almost no ametalds. However, from this source or from others crude emeralds have continued to reach Bogota.

The sait mines, which constitute another Government monopoly, have an average yearly yield of about 22,000 tons. This is worth about 390,00s, and it is said that the profit to the Government is over 70 per cent. as of considerable value. The Muzo emerald mines

The value of the match monopoly may be judged when it is said that a French commany recently offered \$250.00 for it, the monopoly to extend over a long term of years. It would have been sold at this figure if American competitors had not put up a strong fight against being excluded from the market. market.

The Panama Railroad concession consists of its right of way across the Isthmus. Colombia's interest in the Panama Canal has a problematical

TUKEMAN'S MAMMOTH STORY.

A SMITHSONIAN OFFICIAL SAYS IT IS ONE OF THE GREATEST "FAKES" EVER PERPETRATED.

Washington, Oct. 11 (Special).-The Smithsonian Institution is daily overrun with visitors who are attracted there by an article appearing in "Mc-Clure's Magazine" for October, written by H. Tukeman, describing how he in 1890 killed in Alaska the mammoth known to scientists all over the world as Conradi's mammoth, and given by Horace P. conradi to the National Museum in this city. At the same time the mail of the institution is deluged with letters from scientists and people of learning making inquiries as to the accuracy and trustworthiness of the article.

Charles Schuchert, in charge of the division of paleontology of the Smithsonian, in the absence of Mr. Lucas, who has charge of the skeletons of large animals, this afternoon made a sweeping denial of the Tukeman article. He said:

of large animals, this afternoon made a sweeping denial of the Tukeman article. He said:

We are greatly bothered by these requests for information which the Tukeman article has occasioned. In the first pace, this institution has not, and never did have, a mammoth. Nor have we ever heard of the Conradi mammoth, over which scientists have "been quarrelling," according to Mr. Tukeman. I recard this as one of the greatest "fakes" that has been perpetrated, and I do not care how broad you make the statement. The mammoth has long been extinct, and the only carcass of one that I have ever heard of being in possession of a museum is now in St. Petersburk. An officer fished it out of the Lena River, in Siberia, during a freshet, and it evidently had been preserved in a glacier for hundreds of years. We had a small piece of the skin from this carcass in the museum, but with the exception of pieces of skeleton, we have never had anything more.

A few years ago I saw newspaper reports to the effect that a live specimen of the mammoth family had been discovered by the Aleut Indians in Alaska, in the region where Tukeman states he killed his. Mr. Townsend, of the Fish Commission, was in Alaska at that time securing specimens, and I asked him in regard to the reports. He replied that he had heard the stories and had made personal investigations among the Indians. Many bones of the mammoth had been discovered by these Indians, but when Mr. Townsend troubled of them about the animal to which they had belonged they had no idea whatever of it. Thereupon Mr. Townsend produced a work on geology and showed the Indians the picture of a mammoth, and one of them lay down and drew a picture from the book, but no one was found who had ever seen such an animal allive or who had ever heard of any one who had seen a mammoth, I would not be surprised if the picture which this Indian drew was part of the foundation for the story now appearing.

The mammoth has been extinct thousands of years, and you need have no fear in denying positively t

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED.

PRESIDENT SPENCER OF THE SOUTHERN RAIL WAY BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

of the Southern Railway system was the only witness before the Industrial Commission to-day officials opposed to the repeal of the criminal clause of the Interstate Commerce law. He would have this feature of the law enforced. He con ed by the railroads the most serious abuse con-nected with the railroad business. The methods of discrimination, he said, are innumerable, but the purpose in all is the same, namely, to secure business without allowing rivals to know what is being done. It was difficult to enforce compliance with the law by statute. His remedy was to compel publicity. To this end he would have the present law enforced and the rates given published in strict compliance with the requirement. He would not object to legal inspection of the books would not object to legal inspection of the books of railroad companies, but he doubted whether this method would prove effective in cases where there was a fixed determination to evide the law. He also advocated the imprisonment of persons who violate the Interstate Commerce law.

Mr. Spencer advocated prohibition of the ticket brokerage business and the abolition of the present system of giving passes. He said he would even no to the extent of advocating the denial of passes to officers and employes of other roads.

Speaking of consolidation of railroad lines, he expressed the opinion that it had a tendency to cause uniformity of rates, but he did not believe such a course would generally result in an increase of transportation rates. There had been a reduction of an average of 7 per cent on the Southern system since the consolidation of the various roads composing it five years ago.

composing it five years ago. PIREMAN ON WESTERNLAND SHOT.

THE THIRD OFFICER ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF Star Dubois and two other firemen on the Red Star Line steamship Westernland, lying at Pier No.

14. North River, went ashore Tuesday night with

out leave. They returned to the ship soon after by Third Officer Henry Meyer. The firemen became angered and attempted to force their way aboard. Meyer resisted, and a scuffle ensued, in which he was knocked down. As he lay on the fired one shot. It took effect in Dubois's left leg.

The report of the pistol attracted the attentio The report of the pistol attracted the attention of Policeman Kiernan, of the Church-st station. Meyer hid in the hold of the ship when he saw the policeman approaching. An ambulance was called and Dubots was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his wound was dressed and he left Meantime Policeman Kiernan was not allowed to board the steamship. He finally threatened to call the patrol boat, and Meyer surrendered. He was locked up on a charge of felonous assault. In the Centre-st, police court yesterday he was held for further examination.

MISS M. S. MORGAN.

MISS M. S. MORGAN.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Primary preparatory, academic and musical deparators are considered to be preparatory. Academic and musical deparators are considered to be preparatory. Academic and musical deparators are considered to be preparatory. Academic and musical deparators are considered to be preparatory. Academic and musical deparatory. Academic and musical deparators are considered to be preparatory. Academic and musical deparators are considered to be preparatory. Academic and musical deparators are considered to be preparatory. Academic and musical deparators are considered to be preparatory. Academic and musical deparators are considered to be preparatory. Academic and musical deparators are considered to be particular to the construction of the

MONEY FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

CONTROLLER COLER CONSIDERS THAT ABOUT \$5,000,000 WILL BE AVAILABLE BETWEEN NOW AND DECEMBER 81, 1900.

The Board of Public Improvements at its meet ing yesterday afternoon hurrled through a large number of small improvements, assessable on benefited property, which have been held up on account of the alleged lack of credit of the cause of the debt limit having been passed. About \$750,000 worth of street improvements, sewering and the like was authorized for The Bronx, and large number in other boroughs, bringing the total well up toward \$2,000,000.

The Board received a letter from Controller Cole in regard to the amount of street improvement that the Board can authorize in the course of the year and assess on benefited property. He say that it can safely pass \$5,00,000 worth between now and December 31, 1900. Mr. Coler said in part:

and December 31, 1999. Mr. Coler said in part:

Technically, if there were to be no opposition on the part of any of the city officials whose action in the premises is required, it would be possible for Street Improvement Fund contracts to be entered into at once to the full extent of the city's margin of indebtedness within constitutional limitations—say \$22,000,000. Practically such a course, in view of the city's commitments in other directions, would of course be impossible. Without entering into a discussion of the manifold and somewhat complex considerations necessary to form a judgment on this question, I state it as my opinion that the maximum amount of Street Improvement Fund contracts that should be entered into by the city during the period of fifteen months ending December 31, 1900, is \$2,000,000. It also think that the amount should, as nearly as convenience will permit, be equally distributed through the period in question.

President Grout of Brooklyn suggested that the

President Grout of Brooklyn suggested that the Board proceed to pass street improvement resolu-tions to the amount of \$350,000 a month till all that have been hanging fire have been disposed of President Holahan showed him the pile of such resolutions on the table and the Board proceeded to pass them

THE GEORGEANNA INVESTIGATION.

The Federal officials have not relaxed their el forts to bring about the punishment of Sterck and his alleged accomplices on board th Georgeanna. It became known unofficially yester that General Burnett had requested Collector Bidwell to detail one or more of his inspectors for the purpose of securing evidence against the gang While Collector Bidwell would not admit that he had granted the request of the United States District Attorney, it is nevertheless said to be a fact that both the local and Federal officials are now actively interested in the case.

Instruction.

For Boys and Young Men-City.

BERKELEY SCHOOL.

UPON FORMER SITE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
MADISON AVE AND 407H ST.

Twentieth year begins Mon, Oct 2.

English is placed first in the curriculum.

AT All classes hereafter limited to 12 boys.
Hemodelied huildings—with newest sanitary arrangements—perfect light least, south and west), indirect steam healing, double system of ventilation and electricity.
Separate new armory, gymnasium and swimming pool.
All pupils have the use of Berkeley Oval.

42 Boys were presented successfully for college in June—MANY WITH HONORS. PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,
MISS MARY GRACE OWEN, Principal,
Ages 5 to 9, three classes, imited to 12 each,
arate building upon opposite corner, also with light of
three sides. Use of gymnasium and swimming pool
Separate military drill and manual training.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.
REOPENS MONDAY, O'TOBER 2.
MR. MYGATT AT SCHOOL HOUSE DAILY.
b to 12 and 4 to 6 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1893.
Thorough preparation for all Colleges. Special mercial Department.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON,
YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary
classes. Business course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE

RE-OPENS, Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Avenue,
MONDAY, OCT. 2ND.

Collegiate, Preparation, Intermediate, and Primary
Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium. Hot
Luncheon. Five bearding pupils received.

Catalogues on application.

EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D.,
Principal.

DRISLER SCHOOLA

BEAST 40TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER A. M. Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Stude
prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, October second.

DR. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL.

A select school for a limited number of boys.

Department.

321 year hegins October 24. DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK CITY. 20TH YEAR OPENS SEPT. 27TH. High clara private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of been irregular Large faculty. Gymnasium. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Principal.

HAMILTON INSPITUTE,
45 WEST SIST STREET,
46 WEST SIST STREET,
MA.HATTAN SQUARE, NORTH.
Graduates have entered all leading universities.
Certificate admits to several colleges without examination.
For catalogue address the Frincipal,
N. ARCHIBABO SHAW, Jr., M. A.

IRVING SCHOOL (BOTS)
WEST SATH STREET,
OVER SIXTY GRADUATES FITTED
SUCCESSCULLY FOR COLLEGE, SINCE 1890.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MORSE & ROGERS SCHOOL J. H. MORSEN 423 MADISON-AVE. Reopens Oct. 2. Principals are at the school daily.

MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR BOTS,
331 Majison-ave,
Reopens Oct. 10th. Principal will be at classrooms fro
6 to 11 a. m., except Saturdays. SYMS SCHOOL ROBERT H. SYMS. WILLIAM C. SIMMONS.

THE PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OR. 4TH AVE. AND 28D ST. FORTY-SECOND YEAR. STUDENTS MAY ENTER AT ANY TIME Office open 8:30 to 5 every week day.

For prospectus address
THE PACKARD SCHOOL.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL 20 EAST SOTH STREET, NEW YORK. This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL. Hegistered under the regents of N. T.
Three fine school buildings. Entrance 120 W. 126th et.
Fourteenth year. Mr HAZEN, Headmaster, or Mr.
LYON, Associate Headmaster.

Mr. Cutler will be at the school house between 9 and

THE HOVER SCHOOL FOR HOYS OPENED OCTOBER 2D. 4 EAST 19TH STREET

THE LYON SCHOOL.

574 Fifth Avenue. Reopens Sept. 27th.

Prepares for college, scientific schools and business.

Number limited to 35. Primary Department. For Young Ladles-City. Berkeley swimming school, west 44th street.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS -Rev. Avenue. Selected courses. College proparation. COMSTOCK SCHOOL FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 87TH YEAR. OPENS OCTOBER 4TH.

32 W. 40TH ST.

CLASSES FOR GIRLS, 307 MADISON AVENUE MISS EVERDELL AND MISS CARLSON.

M ISS LE BARON DRUMM'S Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens Oct. 5th.

40 West 72c street,

M ISS M FEE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL Kindergarten to college. Primary class for boys. 306 WEST 72D ST. NEAR RIVERSIDE. M ISS M S MORGAN
Boarding and Day School for Oiris. College Prepara
tion Kindergarten. 113 E 19TH. GRAMERCY PARK

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Primary preparatory academic and musical departments College preparation. Special courses. Otto elevator.

Respens Oct. 4th. 711, 713, 715, 717 FIFTH AVENUE.

Justruction.

For Young Ladies-City.

MISS CONKLIN.
ASTOR COURT. 25 WEST 33D STREET.
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING ration for first-class positions.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLA.

Kindergarten, thorough College Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory,
Certificate accepted by Smith College.
Reopens October 4th. 12 and 15 West 85th St., New York.

725 Madison Avenue, New York. Home and Classes for Special Students. Re-opens October 4th.

M ISS ROBERTS, SUCCESSOR TO MISS WALKER and College Preparatory Classes.
Classes for boys. A limited number of resident students received. 148 Madison Avenue.

M ISS REYNOLDS SCHOOL, 66 West 45th Street.
Twenty-first year begins Oct. 2 Thorough training.
Girls admitted as special students to regular classes.

NEW YORK NEW YORK.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

OPENS OCTOBER 4. 80 82 84 EAST 57TH STREET. ST. AGATHA - CHURCH SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS Found-ed by the New York Protestant Episopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trimity School School year opens Sept. 11, 1899. For particulars added

EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M. 257 West 284 St. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 125 W 76th St. Kindergames Class for boys. Mrs. PHILIPS, Miss WATSON, Mis FORBES. Home School, Miss JULIA A WILLEY. THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS COLLEGE PREPARATION.

COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class
FHEPROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.

Reopens Oct. 4th 100 & 162 WEST TATH S.

Spacious studio, recently constructed for school service,
will increase present facilities. Elevator.

THE MISSES GRAHAM GSuccessors to the Misses Green.)

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
(Established 1816.) Oct. 4th. 178 W 724, Sherman Squar

THE MISSES PAYSON

Boarding and Day School for Girts. Small Classes.

College Preparation. Respect Oct. 5th.

176, 178 and 180 West 75th Street.

THE MISSES MOSES

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos 647 and 649 Maddwn Ave, N. Y. Chy,
Thorough work in all departments from Primary to O
leke Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindergar
and Primary classes.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS new and com-medicus building. M. Conventave—High Select Grammar, Primary, Kind-rearten, Teachers, Trainfor Con-Departments. Mrs. K. H. DAVIS. Resident Principal WM. L. HAZEN, A. B., L. B., Headmaster, THEO. L. LYON, B. S., Asst. Headmaster THE CARNEGIE HALL SYMNASICM

(Formerly Berkeley.) 154 West 57th Street. Opens Oct. 24. Office hours, 11-12-30: 2:30-4. THE De LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS ISTH TEXT.
THE WEST STIM ST. NEW YORK
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-declasses in physical training. Circulars on application. THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
RIVERSITE DRIVE.
S5th and S8th Streets, New York

THE HELBURN SCHOOL.

For boys and girls under 12 years, reopens October 8d. Interviews at school house from 10 to 12 daily after September 14. No. 35 W. 80th-at. VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE (Founded 1871.)
120-122 Seventieth-st., West.
Mme, VAN NORMAN Principal.

For Both Sexus-City. FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAR,
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
1122 Broadway, New York 75 Court & Rooklyn.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR VISITORS TO PARE
EXPOSITION

FRENCH, GERMAN.—Day and evening classes. Practical Conversational. Thorough, Special course for Para Exposition. Mile. P.DIS, Bonheur Studio 132 West 78th & MISS E. A. MORD. ESTABLISHED 180 Kindergarten. Primary, intermediate. College Pre-paratory. Special class for boys under ten. 341 MADISON AVENUE, oor 44th Street.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLA Under 12 years of age. 52 EAST 30TH ST. Manual training, also kindergatten. For Boys and Young Men-Country.

HUDSON RIVER MILITARY ACADEMY -25 m. be N. Y. Magnificent appointments Complete in a lepts. Horses and ponies for riding, drill and recreation apt. J. WILSON, U. S. V., A. M., Supt., Nysck, N. J. FRIENDS SEMINARY 16th Street, cor. Rutherfurd Place, New York. Fall Term Opened September 19th.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL,

102-114 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, Pall Term Opened September 26th. FAIRFIELD ACADEMY.
An ideal home for 14 boys.
F. H. BREWER, Prin. Fairfield, Cons.

MAPLEWOOD. CONCORDVILLE, Ps. - Successful school, one of the best to influe with energy, to was up boys to duties of life; prepared for business or college \$216, under 13 years, \$205. Location heautiful elevate, healthy, no tobacco. J. Shortlidge (Yale), A. M. Pria. Sacred Heapt academy, Select Catholic Hearding School; thorough academic and commercial course; open all year; terms mor Address Brother AUGUST, West Chester, New York

For Young Ladies-Country.

THE BERTHOLF SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Nyack on Hudson, N. V. (near New York City), 180 year. Prepares for college, Special rudents. Separate house for little strls. Delightful home. Write for circular. THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SING-SING-ON-THE HUDSON.—Misa C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32nd year began September 27th.

Law Schools.

WOMAN'S | NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, Tenth yes begins Out 23, at University Building. Law | log. Washington Square, Mrs. 10FIN P. MU'N President. CLASS. | Miss HELEN M. GOULD Vice-Pres. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays # 10 A. M. and S.P. M. For circular address. | President |

Ceachers.

A REFINED, thoroughly educated lady, experienced teaching and travel, desires position as Chaperon, the reader, References exchanged, Address USEPUL The N. Y. Tribune. DR. W. G. NOWELL, private tutor at pupils' homes of at 117 E 82d St. Two pupils received in family.

PRIVATE TUTORING by Graduate of Yale and Co-lumbia. Credentials from Senator Depew and Da-Greer, former patrons. A. EVERETT STONE, 31d West 50th St. STAMMERING and other Speech Defects corrected DAVID GREENE, 1,122 Broadway, Mathem Square.

School Agencies.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS AGENCY
A supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Government,
acc., to Colleges Schools and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON. 23 them square. A MERICAN-EUROPEAN EDUCATIONAL AGENCT supplies visiting and resident teachers, tuture, gen-emesses, companious, singers to employers, recommend schools to parents. Miss DONOVAN, 30 East 14th st.

Dancing Academics.

Surrogate's Notices.

A LEXANDEP MANIFEGOR, 489 Fifth syenus, and 424 street obeyone Building. Private lessons and classes in Dancing. For days, terms, etc., see circular T. GEORGB DODWORTH.
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
CLASSES AND PHIVATE LESSONS.
Commencing Saturday, Oct. 21st.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. James W. Varruum, a Sarrogate of the County of Neverlands of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claim against Timothy Hagan late of the County of New York to present the same with the vouchers there is the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Masers Instite, National Joine & Myork of the County of New York, on or before the loth day of America, No. 18 Wall Street, in the Barough of Managara City of New York, on or before the loth day of America.

City of New York, On of the New York, October 4th, 1899.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

HOHN LEE.

EINEST L. SIMPSON,

MARGARET N. HOGAN,

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOHANE & MYNDERSE,

Attorneys for Executors,

14 Wall Street,

New York City.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Timothy Hogan, have of the County of New York deceased, to present the same with the vominers to the subscribers at their place of transacting suspent to the office of Measrs, flutter, Norman, Jolite and City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April 1985.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

JOHN LEE,
ERNEST I, SIMPSON,
MARGARET N HOGAN,
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Autorneys for Executors,
54 Wall Street,
New York City. Executors

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. James IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against William A. Jures late of the County of New Against William A. Jures late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilminer Anway N. 111 Broadway the office of Wilminer Anway N. 111 Broadway the office of Wilminer Anway of March, next bated New York, on or the day of March, next bated New York, the 27th day of September 1890. ISAAC A. JONES Executor, William Office and More and Mor